

In order to afford all hands engaged in the Journal Office an opportunity to participate in the celebration of Christmas, and also enjoy a little of the recreation incident to the season, we issue this number two days in advance of our usual day of publication. It behooves "all people that on earth dwell," to look diligently to their ways, as we intend to let loose the "devil" [of the Journal Office] during the balance of the week.

Jenny Lind.

The fair Swede passed through this place on Sunday last, accompanied by the incomparable BARNUM and some thirty assistant performers. She is advertised to give two concerts in Charleston, one on Thursday, the 26th inst., and another on Saturday, the 29th inst. The night of Sunday was one of the most stormy which we have ever witnessed, and some slight fears are entertained for the safety of the boat, (the *Gladiator*, Capt. SMITH,) though, we hope, without any foundation. Miss LIND is, no doubt, at the present moment in Charleston, having a chivalrous speech made to her, and responding in the most charming mosaic work of English and Scandinavian. A charming lady JENNY, with an unequalled power over the human heart and—pursue.

P. S. Since the above lines were penned, we have been conversing with several of our citizens, and find that considerable anxiety prevails regarding the fate of the *Gladiator*, as she had some two hundred souls on board. Nothing has as yet been heard from her, beyond a vague rumor, for which there appears to be no sort of foundation, to the effect that she had gone ashore on Cape Romain. We still adhere to the belief that she is all safe, and will be heard from today.

Eighteen Fifty.

Bless the old year, we have got used to it. It comes quite natural to put 1850 at the head of a letter. It seems like an old friend—a familiar acquaintance—and now that we are on the eve of parting with it forever, we feel like lingering a little longer over its vanished scenes, and recalling yet once more the features of the past before they fade into the dim shadows of forgetfulness.

It seems to us but yesterday—if even so long ago—that we sat in nearly the same place, on the same seat, with the same pen in our hand, to perform a similar duty at the close of 1849. Yet in that brief space—brief, at least, in the retrospect—how much of the history of human life has been compressed. We have only to look at our own list to see how many there are who then glanced over our columns, whose eyes are now sealed in death. How many hearts that then beat high with hope, are now still forever, or only throb to the wild pulses of anguish and bereavement. Still the years roll on, ever crushing beneath their revolving circle the best hopes and warmest feelings of the human heart, and leaving us poor wrecks upon the shore of time, hopeless save in Him whose advent hallow this day; who came to give rest to the weary and heavy laden, and to point to another and a better world, where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest.

During the year which is now about to close, our country has been agitated by the most discordant elements, but it would seem at last as if the storm were really about to break away, and a period of quiet and tranquility to come. We think it not at all likely that the slavery question will be agitated to any considerable extent during the ensuing year—nor, perhaps, for several years to come. It takes some little time for the people to understand themselves and each other, but having once definitely settled down, they are not to be moved as easily as some demagogues appear to think. The North and the South have arrived at that mutual understanding, and, without laying any peculiar claims to precedence, we may add, upon precisely the basis, and in precisely the manner, which we all along predicted they would.

The excitement is visibly subsiding at the South. The North is gradually coming round to a due observance of the laws of the last session, or, at least, an acknowledgement of the necessity of so doing. Even Vermont, the Whig "star that never sets," will take the first opportunity to back out from her ridiculous position. A point has been reached in the supply and demand of cotton, where the control of the market is thrown into the hands of the producers, and cotton must range higher rather than lower. This fact, together with the rapid increase of manufacturing at the South, will render this section actually more really powerful and independent than she has ever before been, and must and will attract and retain a vastly increased population. Even California bids fair to become a slaveholding State, and with a cotton crop which, in a few years, must reach one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and a gold crop of forty-five to sixty millions, the commercial supremacy of the United States is inevitable. Croakers may predict gloom and misery, and all that sort of thing, to the South and to the Union. Such predictions are as old as the country; they always have existed, and always will exist—but if we had a lease on life until they could be fulfilled, we would certainly expect to be the "oldest inhabitant" for several centuries yet to come. The South is too strong in herself, and in her natural resources and capabilities, to have any reason to fear the "unnumbered woes" which are threatened her. As a people, we enter upon the New Year with brighter prospects than ever before.

The old world seems convulsed in a very strange sort of a way. It is a positive fact that there are now, during a time of profound peace, more men under arms in Europe, than there was at any time during the wars of NAPOLEON. Such a state of things cannot exist without producing its legitimate result, which is beginning to develop itself in the beligerent attitude of Austria and Prussia, between which powers a collision is almost inevitable. Such an occurrence would involve all the other powers, and a war in which three million men would be brought into the field would be magnificent, but somewhat unfavorable to longevity. It would give interest to our foreign nations, which it sadly lacks just now.

We have overrun our space and must stop short, having only room to wish all the world and "the rest of mankind" a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Foreign News.

The British Steamer *Africa*, arrived at New York on the 22d inst. Her news is one week later, but not important. There seems to be a sort of lull in the war movements in Germany, but no real settlement, nor any thing to assure a favorable result. Both Austria and Prussia continue to arm themselves. The scarcity of silver continues to attract much attention, and has caused a still further advance in the precious metal. The large influx of gold has enhanced the relative value of silver and of course depreciated that of gold.

The New York Tribune learns that a movement is afoot among the capitalists in California to have the constitution of the State so changed as to introduce African slavery.

SHAD.—They had a shad last week in Savannah, which sold for five dollars. It was the first of the season.

South Carolina Legislature.

The bill to elect members to a Southern Congress, and also to provide for a State Convention, passed both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature last week, and the new Governor had a grand salute of one hundred guns fired on the 19th, in honor of the passage of the Convention bill. On the fourth ballot for United States Senator, R. B. RHETT was chosen, having received 97 votes; HAMMOND, 46; scattering, 10.

We have the utmost respect for the high-toned feelings and impulsive character of our chivalrous neighbors, but it does seem that every now and then they will, to use a familiar expression, "run things in the ground." Mr. RHETT is, no doubt, a very good man, in his own way, but the idea of his being chosen to bear the mantle of JOHN C. CALHOUN, is simply ridiculous. He has no earthly claims to that high honor but a talk in which he did out-Herod Herod. However much men in any section of the country might have differed from Mr. CALHOUN's views, they were still bound to respect them, and to feel that they were the conclusions of a cool head and a far-reaching intellect; and even disunion or nullification itself, acquired an odor of nationality and patriotism from the sanction of his great name and spotless reputation. But we need not indicate the difference in the present case. We will, however, say now what has struck us a dozen times before, that we are indebted to Mr. RHETT's extravagant course for the total back out in Georgia. It was used by the opponents of resistance as a bug-bear to frighten the timid and alarm the cautious.

We have not before us the detailed proceedings of the N. C. Legislature for Friday and Saturday last. We learn, however, that little or nothing of any importance has been done beyond the killing of the bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. We learn that it was defeated by one vote on Saturday. It is barely possible that something may yet be done for the Road. We sincerely hope so. It is said that the Company is gaining ground, and the projects for its relief of course acquiring strength. After what has been done for other works, it seems only an act of justice and fair play that this should receive some little countenance.

Just So.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE ROAD.—The stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company assembled in Richmond on the 11th inst.

Among other matters considered, was that of a connection of said Road with North Carolina. Mr. N. J. Palmer, of Milton, submitted a series of resolutions for a branch Road to that town; and the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That W. P. Tansil, President of the Road, and Hon. Calvin Graves, of North Carolina, be appointed to apply, in a respectful manner, to the Legislature of North Carolina for the right of way to connect the Richmond and Danville Railroad with the Central Railroad of that State."

Mr. David Chalmers, of Halifax, was appointed alternate to either of these gentlemen, who might be unable to attend to the commission; and the Board of Directors were authorized to pay their expenses.

Raleigh Standard, 21st inst

We must confess that this Virginia confidence, for Virginia objects, reposed in the gentleman by whose casting vote the famous North Carolina Railroad became a law, seems, to our feeble discernment, a little ominous. We won't say another word, lest we might be denounced as factious. If permitted, we might, perhaps, venture to inquire, with all due humility, of course, what difference there would be between the Central Road, in case this proposed connection be effected, and the Danville and Charlotte Road? We would just insinuate that the only difference we can see, is the two millions of dollars which the State gives for the Central Road. In one case, that of the old Charlotte and Danville charter, the State would have had her throat cut *gratis*; but in the other, she will have the honor and glory of giving two millions of dollars to have that delightful operation performed. Great is Diana of the Ephesians, and also CALVIN GRAVES, of Caswell! We hope we will not be pounced upon as a *reputator*. We do, indeed. We repudiate the idea of repudiation.

From California.

The steamship *Cherokee* arrived at New York on the morning of the 20th inst., with San Francisco dates of the 15th of November, being two weeks later than former accounts. She brings sixteen hundred thousand dollars worth of gold, and three hundred and sixty-one passengers. The cholera was raging with fatal effect in San Francisco and Sacramento City, and has caused considerable dullness and irregularity in business. A large number of persons would remain at the mines all winter, and much gold would no doubt be made. Much attention is now being given to the quartz mining. Scientific mining is just commencing. The number of persons arriving at San Francisco from October 1st, 1849, to October 1st, 1850, is estimated at 58,615, and those who have left during the same time at 5,590.

In order to correct some erroneous impressions of reports respecting the fate of Mrs. ELIZA ROBESON, wife of Mr. PETER ROBESON, deceased, we deem it proper to state that, just before going to press, a letter has been placed in our hands, postmarked Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14th, directed to a lady in this town, and stating, over Mrs. ROBESON's own signature, that she was, at that writing, alive and in good health. We make this statement at the request of Mr. E. LARKINS, brother-in-law of Mr. ROBESON, & would further add that we have the letter in our possession, so that those having any doubts upon the subject can see it. It is also proper to state that, personally, we know nothing of the reports alluded to, having never heard them.

Congress.

We give a synopsis of the last week's proceedings of Congress up to Thursday night, when the Senate adjourned to meet again on Monday, and consequently that body was not in session on Friday or Saturday. On Friday the House was in session a few hours, but occupied solely with private bills or matters of routine. There was nothing done of any interest. As we mentioned in our last, no business need be looked for until after the Christmas holidays, when the "potent, grave, and reverend seigniors," in Congress assembled, will go to work to earn their eight dollars per diem in real earnest; and the way in which the public monies will be voted will be a caution to all sinners, and sufficient to set the teeth of a careful and economical statesman like Gen. McCAY on edge.

It is said that DANIEL WEBSTER is going to become a resident of New York after his present connection with the Government shall have terminated, and that he is now disposing of his property in Massachusetts with a view to this change.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—Messrs. CARSON, YOUNG & GRIER, of the Rock Island Manufacturing Company in Mecklenburg county in this State, received a silver medal for their Cassimere at the recent exhibition of the South Carolina Institute.

Several of the whig papers have recently stated that the democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Atwood, had written a letter to the abolitionists who had addressed him on the subject, expressing his concurrence with their objects and views. The following telegraphic in the New York Express, dated Boston December 20, puts another face on the affair:

"Mr. Atwood, the democratic candidate for governor in New Hampshire, has repudiated the late letter published as his in regard to the fugitive-slave bill, and says that as a Christian and a patriot he shall stand by the late compromise measures."

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17th.

SENATE.—Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to improve the county prisons and establish houses of correction. Ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Clarke, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported the bill providing for calling a Convention to amend the constitution, and recommended its rejection.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole upon the slavery question, and Mr. Gilmer spoke at considerable length in opposition to the doctrine of secession.

House of Commons.—Mr. Saunders of Wake, and Mr. Stevenson of Craven, made and accepted mutual explanations in regard to a personal difficulty which had arisen between them.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, presented a bill to improve the Deep and Yadkin rivers, and to construct a portage Railroad between the same, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tripp, a bill for the further regulation of the inspection of Tar sold in the State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

An ineffectual attempt was made to have the vote by which the bill to appoint a Superintendent was rejected, reconsidered. The motion to reconsider was rejected.

Mr. Person, of Moore, from the Joint Select Committee on Finance, made the following report:

The Committee on Finance have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the State, and report that they are correct, except as to the sum of \$90 improperly paid to the Hon. John M. Dick for holding a special term of the Superior Court of Guilford county, in September, 1850, which would have been paid on hand in cash on the 1st November, 1850, \$109,114.90, instead of \$109,024.90, as reported by the Treasurer.

The Committee have also compared the Treasurer's books with the books of the Bank, and find that there was deposited in the Bank of Cape Fear, on the 1st November, 1850, \$65,228.72, a larger sum by \$24 than reported by the Treasurer; and in the Bank of the State, \$48,802.65, a sum larger by \$38.50 than reported by the Treasurer; but the Committee are satisfied that this difference results from the fact that some drafts of the Treasurer, drawn upon these Banks before the 1st November, 1850, had not been presented for payment up to that day.

The Committee further report that they find that \$11,308.32 have been paid by the Treasurer, upon the warrant of his Excellency, Gov. Manly, on account of the Salisbury and Western Turnpike Road; and your Committee think that the said warrants were issued and paid without authority of law. The act incorporating that Company appropriates only the proceeds of the Cherokee lands for that purpose, and in the opinion of the Committee there was no authority to pay any money on account of that Road, except such as the bonds, judgments, and future sales of the Cherokee lands shall yield.

And your Committee are not only of opinion that there was no authority of law to pay this sum, but that the charges made, and the amount of money expended for the survey of that Road, were enormous.

Your Committee ask leave to make a further report in relation to this subject.

On motion, the report was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Person, of Moore, made an explanation in connection with the report. He explained the discrepancies between the Treasurer's report and the Bank accounts, and that the sum of \$90 had been paid to Judge Dick through mistake.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, also made an explanation of that part of the report relating to the survey of the Turnpike line from Salisbury to the Georgia line.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18th.

SENATE.—The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company—the bill to incorporate Windsor and Colerain Academies—the bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Railroad Company—the bill in relation to the execution of criminal process—the bill concerning Corporations—the resolution in favor of Jason Sherrill—and the resolution in favor of Susanah Fox—were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Bower, the bill establishing a new county by the name of Yadkin was taken up, read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The Senate agreed to the proposition of the House to go into an election of Public Treasurer to-morrow at half-past eleven o'clock.

The Senate agreed to the House proposition to print the message of the Governor, together with the report transmitted therewith of Major S. Moylan Fox, in relation to the condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

The said message also contained a communication from the Governor, transmitting the report of Col. W. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer, upon the extension of the Cape Fear and Deep River Slackwater Navigation to the Yadkin river, and up the same to Wilkesborough. Also printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Woodfin, declaring it the best policy of the State to extend the North Carolina Railroad east to the seaboard and west to the Tennessee line. Mr. W. addressed the Senate at length in favor of his resolutions; after which, on motion of Mr. Washington, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Pegram presented a memorial from citizens of Moore, Cumberland, Wake, and Chatham, asking for the erection of a new county, to be called Patterson.

On motion of Mr. Person, of Moore, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for State Treasurer to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Steele presented a bill to assist the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, providing for the State to take \$25,000 stock in said Road, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Herring, a bill to incorporate Clinton Female Institute. Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Wiley, the Committee on the Subject of Slavery were instructed to inquire into the expense and expediency of sending the free negroes of this State to Vermont.

Mr. Fleming moved to postpone for one hour the special order, being the equal suffrage bill reported by the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, and the several amendments thereto, offered by Messrs. Rayner and Foster, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Avery occupied the attention of the House for upwards of an hour, in discussing the various plans proposed of amending the Constitution.

Mr. Avery took the ground that amendments to the Constitution should be effected by Legislative action, and not by a Convention. He did not believe the assertion that the West demands a Convention to be formed; in fact, Mr. Avery avowed himself in favor of the present basis of representation.

In the afternoon Mr. Walton, Mr. Avery's whig colleague from Burke, replied, taking ground for a Convention, and in favor of the white basis. Mr. Avery rejoined.

Some confusion ensued, and pending the reading of an amendment by Mr. Fleming, of Yancey, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19th.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Gilmer, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a Joint Se-

lect Committee, to whom should be referred the whole subject of Common Schools, the Literary Fund, &c.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to whom was referred the bill to abolish the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters, reported a substitute for the same, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

Several bills were read a third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed; among others, the bill to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington.

The Senate took up the bill to establish a Bank in the town of Washington, on its third reading, passed it, and ordered it to be engrossed.

The Senate then voted twice for State Treasurer. Mr. Hinton, the present Treasurer, and Mr. Courts, of Rockingham, being in nomination. The first vote stood: Hinton, 24; Courts, 25. The second, Hinton, 23; Courts, 26.

The Senate took up and discussed the resolutions previously offered by Mr. Woodfin, of Buncombe, in favor of extending the Central Road east and west. Mr. Washington spoke at length in their favor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Jones presented a bill to improve Haw River, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Avery a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Railroad Company, to extend from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, with a capital of \$3,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The House then voted twice for Treasurer, and on the second trial the Joint Committee reported the joint vote to stand as follows: Courts, 84; Hinton, 79; scattering, 1. Consequently Mr. Courts was declared duly elected Treasurer of the State.

The House then took up the subject of amendments to the constitution, and was addressed by Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, Mr. Kenneth Rayner, and Mr. R. M. Saunders.

THE UNITED STATES IN 1791.—In an old book, "The Baptist Annual Register," published in London in the years 1790, '91, '92 and '93, there is a schedule of the whole number of persons within the several States of the United States, made in pursuance of an act passed March 1, 1790, from which the following very interesting statistics are taken:

Vermont contained 85,536 inhabitants—number of slaves 16—had 2 Representatives in Congress; population of New Hampshire 141,885, including 158 slaves—Representatives 4; Maine 92,540, Massachusetts 243,787, together they had 14 Representatives; Rhode Island 68,825, including 948 slaves—Representatives 2; Connecticut 237,946, including 2,764 slaves—Representatives 7; New York 340,120, including 21,324 slaves—Representatives 10; New Jersey 184,139, including 11,453 slaves—Representatives 5; Pennsylvania 434,373, including 3,737 slaves—Representatives 13; Delaware 59,096, including 8,887 slaves—Representatives 1; Virginia 747,610, including 292,627 slaves—Representatives 19; Kentucky 184,139, including 12,430 slaves—Representatives 2; Maryland 319,728, including 103,036 slaves—Representatives 8; North Carolina 393,751, including 100,572 slaves—Representatives 10; South Carolina 249,073—Representatives 2; Georgia 82,548, including 29,264 slaves—Representatives 2; Southwestern Territory 35,691, including 3,417 slaves; N. western Territory 4,280. The whole population, 3,393,635.—The chief cities, with their population, are given thus: Portsmouth 4,500, Portland 3,000, Boston 18,000, Newport 6,000, New Haven 3,500, New York 30,000, Trenton 1,600, Philadelphia 42,520, Wilmington 3,000, Baltimore 13,000, Richmond 3,761, Lexington 824, Newbern 2,900, Charleston 10,359, Augusta 900.

THE CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA.—At length we have the full returns of the census of Philadelphia, and they show a population of 406,358. The increase of the population in the last ten years—in 1840 it was 258,037—is by the tables shown to be 148,321, or between fifty-seven and fifty-eight per cent.; certainly a very handsome increase. It is at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Philadelphia is perhaps the sixth city in the world in point of population, and has nearly as many inhabitants as St. Petersburg had in 1840, (476,000,) which is the fourth city in Europe in population. The following is the recapitulation:

	Population.	Houses.	Families.
Old Philadelphia.....	121,417	16,272	20,178
Northern Liberties.....	47,223	6,854	8,056
Spring Garden.....	58,895	9,150	10,501
Center City.....	46,776	7,555	9,066
Southwark.....	38,799	6,451	7,559
Moysesensing.....	26,979	4,096	5,269
Suburban Districts.....	66,269	10,377	11,276
	406,358	60,755	71,905

AGES AND THE PRESIDENCY.—It is said that in 1853, when the next Presidential term begins, Mr. May will be seventy-six, Daniel Webster seventy-one, General Scott sixty-nine, and Bayard Rustin a bachelor, it is not thought delicate to allude to his years.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The finances of this State are in a prosperous condition. The receipts into the treasury during the present year reach the large sum of \$4,438,131 51, and after meeting all expenses, there is on hand the handsome available balance of \$754,252 51.

NAVAL FORCE OF THE U. STATES.—In Commission.—Ships of the line, 3; razees, 1; frigates, 7; sloops of war, 14; brigs, 4; schooners, 4; steamers, 7; store ships, 6—total 46.

On the Stocks and Constructing.—Ships of the line, 4; frigates, 2; steamers, 1—total, 7.

Another Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.—Many Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—The large and commodious steamer *South America* was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, near Bayou Sauvage, and 1 regret to state that some thirty to forty souls perished in the flames and by drowning. There were altogether two hundred persons on board, including one hundred United States soldiers, who were going Texas. Seven of the soldiers are known to have perished. The boat was totally destroyed in twenty minutes after the fire broke out, together with all the baggage of the passengers and every other description of property on board.

The scene was most appalling. Many of the passengers jumped overboard from the flames which had enveloped them, and they thus sank to a watery grave. Others saved themselves by swimming ashore. The names of the sufferers have not been ascertained. It is not stated how the fire originated. This sad catastrophe has cast a gloom upon our people. We have been singularly unfortunate within the past few days in the way of steamboat accidents.

PATRIOTIC.—The venerable President of the late Georgia convention, on taking the chair, delivered a brief address, concluding with the following language:

From a small people we have become a great nation under our Constitution—and rather than that Constitution should perish, I would wish that myself and every human being who draws a drop of my blood in his veins should perish. To use the words of Homer:

"Before that dreadful day,
May me and mine lie pressed beneath our monumental clay."

MINISTER IN RUSSIA.—Hon. Neil Brown, Minister at Russia, has written home that he shall ask to be recalled next Summer. He says there is much less American trade with Russia than formerly, and what there is is mostly through Great Britain. The whole ceremony between the Emperor and himself, at his presentation, was a mere conversation of ten minutes.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 19.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The House has, indirectly, decided against the right of the Legislature to instruct Senators and Representatives in Congress, by indefinitely postponing the Resolution of Instruction relative to the Cheap Postage bill.

It is understood that no U. S. Senator will be elected during this session of the Legislature.

Thirty-First Congress—Second Session.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17th.

SENATE.—Mr. Foote presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, condemnatory of his conduct on the compromise bills, and declaring the opinion of the Legislature that the interests of the State are unsafe in Foote's hands.

On motion of Mr. Seward, 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury were ordered to be printed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of State, with documents respecting the African slave trade.

The bill to refund to the State of South Carolina sums expended by her during the Seminole war, and the bill to establish a Western army, were reported back to the Senate by the military committee.

The resolution submitted some days ago by Mr. Gwin, directing that 3,000 copies of the President's message be printed in Spanish, was taken up, debated, and finally laid on the table.

The death of the Hon. J. H. Harman, of La., was announced by a message from the House, and, after addresses by Messrs. Downs and Davis of Mississippi, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and on motion of Mr. Bailey, of Va., the usual number of copies and extra copies were ordered to be printed; and also, upon motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, a thousand additional copies for the use of the Treasury.

Immediately after which, Mr. Morse, from Louisiana, rose and announced the death of Hon. John M. Harman, Esq., late member for that State. He alluded to the announcement of two deaths that had been already made during the present session, and expressed his regret that it became his duty to add another to the number. He alluded in a feeling manner to the origin of the acquaintance which existed between the deceased and himself, and which had only been terminated by death.

Mr. Harman expired at New Orleans on the 25th October last, where he had gone in the hope of regaining his health, under the nursing of affection, aided by medical advice. He was born in Virginia in 1803, and his father removed to Louisiana when he was quite young—whose death, soon afterwards, was the cause of much anxiety and care to the subject of the present notice from an early period of life; and who subsequently, till his death, followed the occupation of a cotton planter.

Mr. Morse gave a further sketch of the history of Mr. Harman, and paid a feeling tribute to his memory. He concluded by moving the customary demonstrations of mourning.

Mr. Bailey, of Va., expressed his concurrence in all that Mr. Morse had said. He seconded the motion of Mr. Morse, which was adopted, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18th.

SENATE.—Mr. Pearce presented resolutions from the Maryland Constitutional Convention, sustaining the compromise acts and enforcing the necessity of carrying out the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Cass's resolution, calling for copies of all correspondence between the Secretary of State and Austrian Charge, relative to the Hungarian struggle and the American agent, was taken up.

Gen. Cass said that he had been informed that the Charge to Austria, appointed some months since, had been retained by the President, and for the present the resolution might lie over.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution, calling for the number of removals by Gen. Taylor's administration, was taken up and further debated.

The debate was wholly upon the reasons given for the removal of Gen. Lane and Col. Weller, and without taking any vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Several bills, of no very general interest, were taken up and disposed of; after which the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the bill for the modification of internal postage was taken up.

The bill, as reported by Mr. Potter, of Ohio, provides that upon each letter not weighing over an ounce, when postage is pre-paid, when such letter is mailed, three cents shall be paid; and for each additional half-ounce, three cents; and on each unpaid letter, five cents, and the same for every additional half ounce; that there be paid on newspapers of less than 1900 square inches to a place out of the State where published